

two hours' hunt among the tangle of weeds, ferns, bushes and swamp grass. The female was flushed directly from the nest at my feet, thus proving her to be a very close sitter. The nest contained four fresh eggs and was hidden on top of a grassy hummock at the base of a bunch of weeds surrounded by ferns and small bushes. Several photographs of the nest and eggs were taken.

The nearest record that I have been able to find was of a pair found breeding in Oneida County, near the village of Holland Patent, on June 16, 1886.

Of other species nesting in the near vicinity were Golden-winged Warbler, Canadian Warbler, Mourning Warbler, Water-thrush, Winter Wren, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Wood Duck, and Brown Creeper.—CLARENCE F. STONE, *Branchport, N. Y.*

The Grasshopper Sparrow in Ontario.—In 'The Auk' for October, C. W. Eifrig, reports the occurrence of this bird in Ottawa, stating that this extends the bird's range by a long distance. This is, however, not the first time that the bird has been taken there. In the 'Ottawa Naturalist' for 1898, page 87, under the heading of 'Bird Notes' by W. T. Macoun, is the following: "Grasshopper Sparrow, one seen beyond Hull, on the 24th of June, doubtless breeding. Seen in rear of Experimental Farm on 26th and 27th, and one shot on the 28th." This is another addition to Ottawa's bird list.

My impression is, that this bird has not been observed near Ottawa in the intervening period, but evidently there were several of them around in that year. But it will also be observed, that as Hull is in Quebec, the bird was added that year to the Quebec list as well.—W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ont.*

The Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulca*) Breeding in Burke County, North Carolina.—On April 17, 1909, I heard what I then supposed to be the song of the Parula Warbler (*Compsolthypis americana*). The song, while almost identical with the song of that diminutive species, was not the song that I am accustomed to hear every spring on the coast of South Carolina. As the birds did not increase during the months of April and May and as there was scarcely any *Usnea* "moss" in which to build their nests, I concluded to make the identification positive, at close range, not wishing to shoot one. The few birds kept almost constantly in the topmost branches of sycamores, poplars, birches and deciduous oaks. On May 28, while *en route* to the locality, near Morganton, it suddenly occurred to me that the songs I had been hearing for over a month were produced by the Cerulean Warbler, as I had just remembered Mr. Brewster's description of the song of this species in his 'Birds of Ritchie County, West Virginia' (Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XI, 1875, 134). The morning on which the birds were positively identified I was accompanied by a friend, who is much interested in ornithology, and as we entered

the primeval forest the song of a male was heard at its regular singing station. Good luck favored us almost at once for the bird came down from the poplars to within fifteen, or at most twenty, feet of us where identification was easy and positive. At that time the song was on the wane and the young were evidently able to fly. As far as I was able to determine, there were but three or four pairs breeding in an area of a hundred acres, about three miles from Morganton.

Mr. Leverett M. Loomis, in his notes on this species as observed by him at Chester, South Carolina (Auk, VIII, 1891, p. 170), says: "Its appearance so soon in August leads to the inference that it breeds near at hand in the mountains." Mr. Loomis's surmise has at length been fulfilled. In the South Atlantic States this species has not been discovered breeding south of the mountains in Virginia. Among the most noteworthy birds that I found breeding near Morganton are the following: Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*), very rare; Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca carulea*), Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*), Summer Tanager (*P. rubra*), Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), Migrant Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*), very rare; Mountain Solitary Vireo (*Lanius solitarius alticola*), Sycamore Warbler? (*Dendroica dominica albiflora*), Louisiana Water-Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*), American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*), Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewicki*), a common breeder. The Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) was found migrating in large numbers in late April (April 22) and up to the middle of May.

The Raven (*Corvus corax principalis*) breeds on Grandfather Mountain, and I saw a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) on August 17 while it was flying over the town of Lenoir. On August 18, while at Lenoir I observed a brood of Sycamore? Warblers being fed by their parents.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

The Orange-crowned Warbler in New Jersey Again.—There seem to be only four dated records of the occurrence of *Vermivora celata* in New Jersey. These birds were secured in different parts of the State, the last being collected by P. Laurent at Anglesea, October 6, 1889. As being the first recorded capture in twenty years, it seems worth while to mention one which I shot at Haddonfield, February 25, 1909. The bird was feeding in a large pine tree opposite my study window. At first, supposing it to be a kinglet, I gave it little attention. For fully a quarter of an hour it stayed in the pine, flitting from limb to limb with the nervous, restless manner of the Redstart. This at last aroused me to surmise that the bird must be a warbler, though present at an unseasonable time of year. The shot, which secured the bird, destroyed its sexual organs. However, Mr. Witmer Stone was inclined to identify it as a female on account of the small size of the orange crown-patch.¹—ROBERT THOMAS MOORE, *Haddonfield, N. J.*

¹ For previous records in New Jersey see 'The Birds of New Jersey' by Witmer Stone, p. 271, in Report of the New Jersey State Museum for 1908.